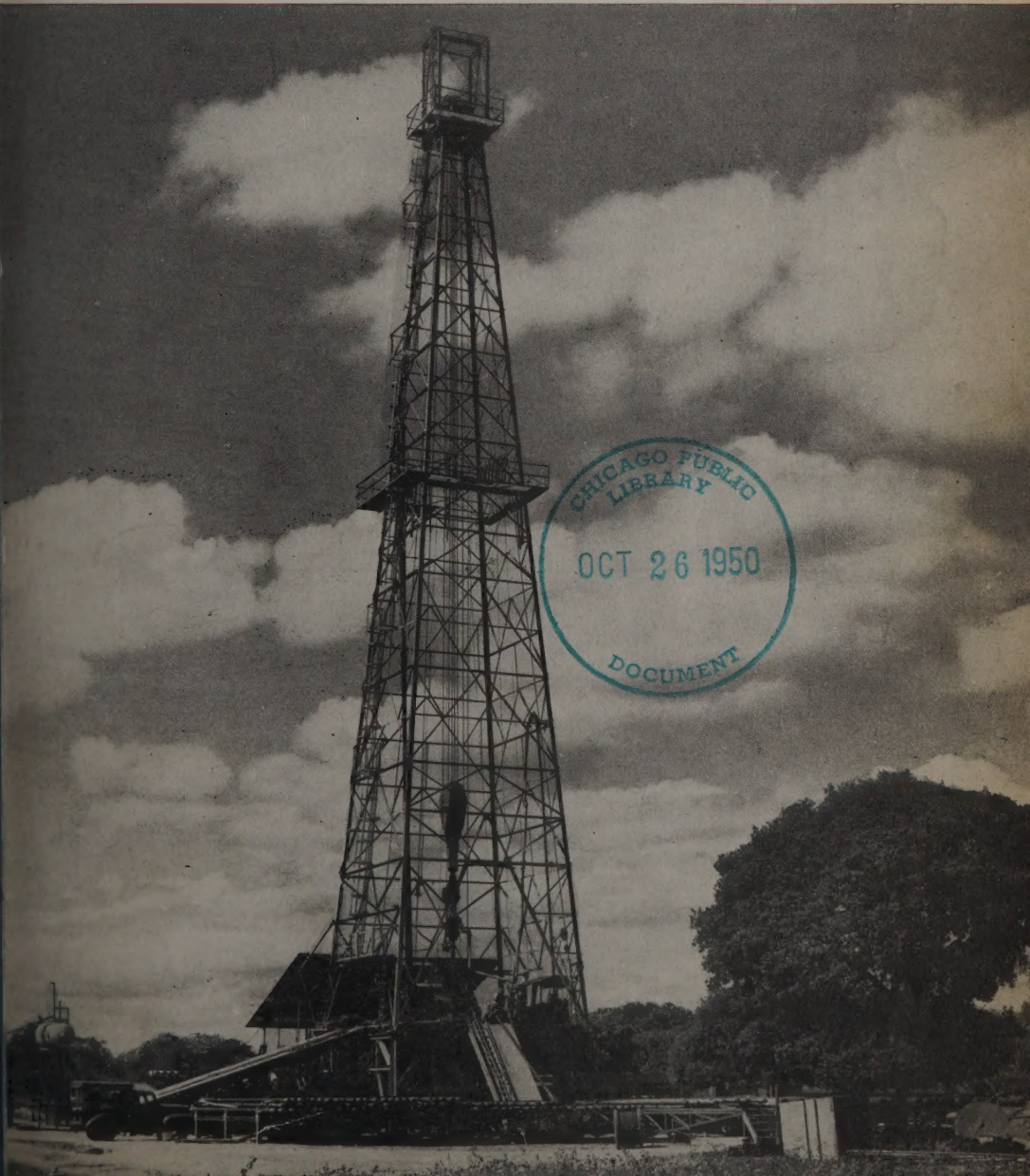
BUSINESS SECTION

COPY

FOREIGN TRADE

Vol. VIII OTTAWA, OCTOBER 14, 1950 No. 198



CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY
OCT 26 1950
DOCUMENT

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers are requested to renew their subscriptions to *Foreign Trade* on receipt of a notice from the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa. Renewal notices will be mailed to subscribers four weeks prior to the expiry date of their subscriptions. If no reply has been received by this date, the name of the subscriber will be removed from the mailing list on the assumption that he no longer wishes to receive this publication.

Foreign Trade is published weekly. The annual subscription is *One Dollar* for delivery in Canada and *$3.50* for delivery abroad. A limited number of single copies is available for ten cents a copy. All the subscriptions and orders should be forwarded to the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

Published by Authority of

RIGHT HON. C. D. HOWE
Minister of Trade and Commerce

M. W. MACKENZIE
Deputy Minister

FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, OCTOBER 14, 1950

Published Weekly by
FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE
Department of Trade and Commerce

In This Issue

Canada—Commercial Modus Vivendi Negotiated with Venezuela.. 618
Venezuela—Output in Agriculture and Manufacturing Expanded.. 620
France—Economic Conditions Continue Favourable Trend 624
Canada—Travel Permits Required for Over One Hundred Dollars.. 627
Belgian Congo—Development to Stabilize Internal Economy 630
Commonwealth—Import and Exchange Regulations 634
New Zealand—Canada Was Principal Market for Fiji Last Year.... 640
South Africa—Imports Increase and Exports Decrease 644
Germany—Insurance Companies Enabled to Expand Facilities ... 645

Regular Features

Commercial Intelligence 633
Foreign Exchange Quotations 652
Foreign Trade Service Abroad 649
Industrial Inquiries 646
Trade Commissioners on Tour 647
Trade Notes—Brazil 629
Japan 639
Spain 642
Trade and Tariff Regulations 648

COVER SUBJECT—Oil well derrick in Venezuela, with which Canada has signed a new commercial modus vivendi providing for an exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. As a result of this agreement, Canadian goods will on importation into Venezuela be subject to the same customs duties and other charges as are levied on goods from other countries. Petroleum is the most important source of foreign exchange, accounting for 95 per cent of the country's exports. Shipments of crude totalled 422,829,348 barrels in 1949, while exports of refined amounted to 37,185,163 barrels.

Courtesy Creole Petroleum Corporation.

Price 10 cents

70435—1

Canada and Venezuela Negotiate New Commercial Modus Vivendi

Canadian delegation visiting five Latin American countries signed document in Caracas on October 11—Agreement valid for one year, unless terminated on three months' notice—Most-favoured-nation treatment extended by each country—Venezuela is Canada's most important market in Latin America.

A COMMERCIAL *modus vivendi* between Canada and Venezuela was signed at Caracas on October 11 by the Canadian delegation at present visiting a number of Latin American countries.

This agreement, to be valid for one year from date of signature unless terminated on three months' notice, provides for the exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment between the two countries in all matters concerning customs duties or charges, as well as in all matters relating to the concession of foreign exchange for commercial transactions and to the assignment of import and exchange quotas. This agreement may be renewed from year to year.

As in the previous agreement, which lapsed in 1949, Canada undertakes to accord to Venezuela most-favoured-nation treatment and will be entitled to receive most-favoured-nation treatment from Venezuela. As a result of this agreement, Canadian goods will on importation into Venezuela be subject to the same customs duties and other charges which are levied on goods from other countries, such as the United Kingdom and the United States.

Any tariff reductions, which either Canada or Venezuela may grant in the future to a third country, will automatically be extended to the other. For example, although Venezuela is not a party to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, any tariff reductions that Canada may grant as a result of the G.A.T.T. negotiations, now in progress in Torquay, will apply equally to Venezuela.

Among the Canadian goods that will now benefit from reduced rates of duty are the following: canned salmon; canned fruits and vegetables; cigarettes; hosiery of pure silk or mixtures; Douglas fir timber and lumber; lanterns, both wick and pressure. Other goods, which were subject to general tariff duties no higher than the most-favoured-nation rates, will benefit by the guarantee that no duties may now be levied on them in excess of the most-favoured-nation rates.

Previous Commercial Arrangements with Venezuela

Canada's trade relations with Venezuela prior to 1941 were governed by a treaty signed on April 18, 1825, between Great Britain and Colombia, which at that time included Venezuela. Colombia and Venezuela separated in 1830, but the treaty continued in force with Venezuela. The 1825 treaty was confirmed by a convention, signed on October 29, 1834, between Venezuela and Great Britain, and by an exchange of notes on February 13, 1903. Under these treaties, most-favoured-nation treatment was mutually accorded in tariff and trade matters.

In 1939, the Venezuelan Government stated that most-favoured-nation treatment could no longer be granted to Canada, because of import, export and exchange control regulations instituted by Canada on September 18, 1939. However, they expressed a readiness to conclude a

commercial *modus vivendi* with Canada direct, and to maintain the existing treatment until the *modus vivendi* was signed.

Subsequent negotiations resulted in the conclusion at Caracas on March 26, 1941, of a *modus vivendi* between Canada and Venezuela. It was signed on behalf of Canada by the British Minister in Caracas and was brought into force on April 9, 1941, for a period of one year, subject to renewal or termination on three months' notice. Under Venezuelan law, an arrangement of this kind may remain in force for one year only, and a separate agreement is required to provide for renewal each year.

This *modus vivendi* was renewed annually from 1942 to 1947 without modification. In April, 1947, Venezuela requested that the agreement be modified by excluding from most-favoured-nation treatment advantages, which might be accorded by Venezuela to contiguous countries, and any advantages resulting from a customs union in which Canada or Venezuela might take part. The *modus vivendi* thus modified was extended to April 9, 1949.

In April, 1949, Venezuela indicated it would be unable to renew the agreement until further study had been made of existing trade relations. Meanwhile, the *modus vivendi* was maintained in force on a day-to-day basis. By the end of 1949, however, Venezuelan general rates of duty were being applied to imports from Canada.

Following Canadian representations, Venezuela recently expressed its willingness to enter into negotiations for the conclusion of a new agreement similar to that which lapsed in April, 1949. Arrangements were accordingly made for the visit to Venezuela of a Canadian delegation empowered to negotiate and sign a new *modus vivendi*.

Trade between Canada and Venezuela has increased greatly in recent years. Canadian exports, which had a value of only $1·7 million in 1939, rose to a value of $16 million in 1948 and to $27·7 million in 1949. Venezuela is thus the most important market for Canada in Latin America. Canadian imports from Venezuela showed a similar expansion, as compared with prewar levels, increasing from $1·9 million in 1939 to $92 million in 1949. Venezuela's favourable trade balance with Canada in the last three years averaged $58 million each year.

Canadian exports to Venezuela extend over a wide range of products, including apples, potatoes, wheat flour, canned foods, newsprint, agricultural and industrial machinery and equipment, ships, and a wide variety of other manufactures. Canadian imports from Venezuela consist almost entirely of crude petroleum for refining, and smaller quantities of coffee and cocoa.

Venezuela's large dollar surpluses, accruing from high levels of economic activity, have made unnecessary the imposition of exchange restrictions or general import controls.

Duty on Canadian Products Reduced

The following reductions in duty provided for in the United States-Venezuela trade agreement of 1939 will now apply to imports from Canada:

	General Tariff	Conventional Rate
Salmon, canned	1.20	0.90
Shellfish, canned	2.00	1.50
Fruits, canned or bottled, in their own juice	1.20	0.90
Fruits, canned or bottled, in syrup	1.30	1.00
Vegetables, soups, sauces and relishes, canned or bottled	1.20	0.80
Sweetmeats, bon-bons, and candies of any kind, including chocolate confectionery	6.00	4.50
Crackers and biscuits, unsweetened	1.50	1.20
Hosiery of pure silk or mixture	50.00	40.00
Cigarettes	20.00	12.00

70435—2

	General Tariff	Conventional Rate
Sawn timber and rough lumber, measuring 25 centimetres or less in thickness at both ends, including pitch pine, Ponderosa pine, sugar pine, Douglas fir, spruce, hemlock, redwood (Sequoia) cedar and southern cypress	0.24	0.15
Lumber of Douglas fir measuring more than 25 centimetres in thickness at both ends	0.15	Free
Writing paper, not lined	1.20	0.90
Beds of ordinary metals, with or without spring mattresses	1.80	1.00
Furniture of ordinary metals, not specified	1.80	1.40
Lanterns, wick and pressure types	1.20	0.80
Pharmaceutical specialties and products, not specified	2.00	1.95
Toilet soap, including shaving soap	5.00	4.00
Varnishes and lacquers	1.20	0.80
Paints for varnishing and enamelling	1.50	1.20
Industrial preparations for polishing or cleaning	1.20	0.60

Venezuela Is Expanding Output in Agriculture and Manufacturing

Petroleum development continues to be salient feature of economy—Government attempting to raise the standard of living through the achievement of a more balanced economy and extensive public works—Government projects designed to increase crop yields.

Prepared by International Trade Relations Division, Foreign Trade Service

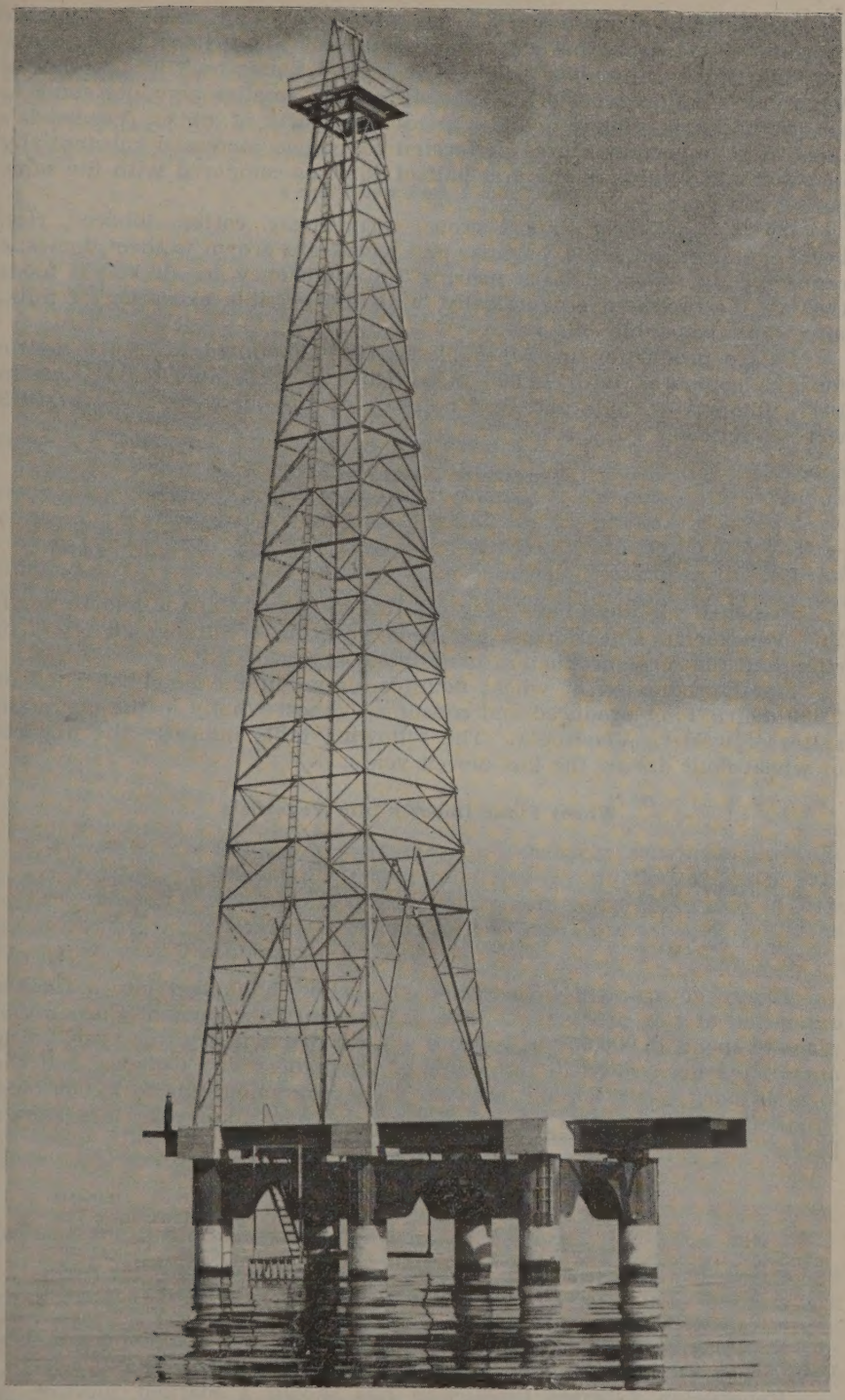
THOUGH petroleum development continues to be the salient feature of Venezuela's economy, rapid progress is being made in the expansion of agricultural and manufacturing production. Government policy in recent years has been directed at raising the standard of living of the people through the achievement of a more balanced economy, as well as through extensive public works.

Venezuelan oil production in 1950 is expected to reach a record level, surpassing the 1948 peak output of 1·3 million barrels per day. Petroleum and its derivatives make up about 95 per cent of total exports and provide the chief source of dollar earnings.

Venezuelan Oil Exports

	Crude	Refined
	(Barrels)	
1947	397,009,156	27,097,049
1948	437,630,071	31,385,984
1949	422,829,348	37,185,163
1950 (6 months)	215,434,519	30,498,067

In spite of the importance of oil in terms of export values and foreign exchange earnings, only about 3 per cent of Venezuela's total population of 4·5 million are engaged in the petroleum industry. Approximately two-thirds of the population is employed in agriculture and its related industries. Present government projects are designed to increase crop yields in agriculture and to reduce the proportion of imported foodstuffs, which has averaged 17 per cent of total import values in recent years. Under a new two-year emergency plan for agriculture, recently announced, the Venezuelan Government is to invest heavily in irrigation and land clearance projects, and in the importation of agricultural machinery, insecticides and fertilizers.



Venezuela—Caisson-pile foundation for a double well, which proved to be the solution for the technical problem of drilling for oil in the deeper waters of Lake Maracaibo.

Courtesy Creole Petroleum Corporation

70435—2½

Venezuela's major export crops are coffee and cacao. Domestic consumption of coffee has been increasing, but the 1949 crop fell below the high levels of previous years. The United States took 90 per cent of Venezuela's coffee exports in 1949, with much smaller amounts going to the Netherlands, Belgium and Canada. Exports of cacao, Venezuela's third most important source of foreign exchange, increased substantially in volume and value in the first half of 1950, as compared with the same period last year.

Apart from these export crops, corn, sugar, cotton, tobacco, rice, beans, potatoes, oil seeds, bananas and wheat are grown to meet domestic requirements. Venezuela is nearing self-sufficiency in all staple foods that can be produced economically, with the possible exception of milk, sugar and vegetable oils.

Potato production in Venezuela in 1949 amounted to 26,618 metric tons, as compared with 16,000 metric tons in 1948 and 14,000 tons in 1947. Imports of table and seed potatoes during the years 1946 to 1949 were as follows:

Venezuelan Potato Imports

	1946	1947	1948	1949
		(Metric tons)		
Table potatoes	11,885	15,903	21,758	39,304
Seed potatoes	1,693	2,623	3,194	2,899

Principal suppliers have been the United States, Canada and Holland. The Venezuelan Government has been granting credits in an effort to stimulate the local production of potatoes.

Local production of wheat flour continues in the neighbourhood of 5,000 metric tons, produced and consumed almost wholly in the mountain states of western Venezuela. The following table indicates the imports of wheat flour during the last eleven years:

Wheat Flour Imports Into Venezuela

	(Metric tons)
1938	29,330
1942	38,107
1946	69,400
1947	88,375
1948	92,964
1949	88,705

Heavy government investments are being channelled into a further expansion of rice production. The Venezuelan Development Corporation plans to spend 15,000,000 bolivars to aid the rice industry this year. Large areas have been sown in the states of Portuguesa and Cojedes, and the local authorities are hoping this year for a crop amounting to 20,000 tons. Production and imports of rice during the past four years are shown below:

Venezuelan Production and Imports of Rice

	Production	Imports
	(Metric tons)	
1946	9,903	15,420
1947	6,562	41,949
1948	5,024	9,354
1949	7,550	20,823

Recently Venezuela entered into an agreement with Colombia whereby Venezuelan sardines would be exchanged for Colombian rice.

Venezuelan fisheries production has shown a marked increase in recent years. The Development Corporation is financing motorization of the fishing fleet, now numbering 2,000 vessels, and is investing in new refrigeration equipment and in the erection of shipyards and wharves.

However, the fish-canning industry experienced a drop of 50 per cent in production in 1949, as compared with 1948. The increase in foreign competition made itself felt. Of the seven main plants, three had to reduce operations to about 20 per cent of capacity by the close of 1949.

Production figures for fresh, salted and canned fish in Venezuela in recent years are as follows:

Venezuelan Fish Production

	Fresh	Salted	Canned
		(Metric tons)	
1939	6,081	3,896	....
1943	8,179	12,774	2,000
1946	22,968	13,541	7,791
1947	29,080	11,777	7,479
1948	39,381	13,440	9,280
1949	34,058	10,348	6,552
1950 (6 months)	16,459	5,748	3,631

The commercial catch consists chiefly of red snapper, Spanish mackerel, tuna, herring, sardines and bluefish.

Some Venezuelan manufacturing industries, which had expanded under wartime conditions, are finding it difficult to compete with the influx of consumer imports from both Europe and North America in 1949.

The beer and cement industries have continued expanding. Production of tires and tubes has also been increasing rapidly in the light of the present world situation. In the first half of 1950, domestic production of tires and tubes was well over the total for 1949.

Venezuelan Production of Tires and Tubes

	Tires	Tubes
	(Units)	
1941	13,601	6,985
1944	36,079	25,376
1948	38,746	23,013
1949	27,144	39,570
1950 (6 months)	41,344	41,501

Among other industries operating in Venezuela are the following: cotton textiles, pharmaceuticals and toiletries. Production of paper bags and of common and fine glass is expected to commence this year. A new automobile assembly plant is being erected near Caracas, and should be in operation by November.

Spain Commences Trade Negotiations With Japan

Madrid, September 1, 1950.—(FTS)—Spanish-Japanese trade negotiations started on August 17 in Tokyo. The main products imported by Japan from Spain are potash and cork. Those exported by Japan to Spain are textiles, tea, copper and certain other goods.

Imports Into India Mainly Handled Through Bombay

Bombay, September 20, 1950.—(FTS)—The Port of Bombay is firmly established as the most important port in India so far as imports are concerned, accounting for over 56 per cent of India's total import trade during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1950. Last year the corresponding percentage was slightly over 57 per cent. Ports of the state of West Bengal, including Calcutta, import less than half of the goods passing through Bombay; however, Calcutta handles the greater proportion of India's exports amounting to 53 per cent of the total, consisting mainly of tea and jute.

Economic Conditions in France Continue Favourable Trend

End of postwar transitory period confirmed by levelling-off of inflationary trends during first eight months of this year —Production maintained at a stable level—External trade liberalized—Imports from Canada decreased—France taking measures to increase shipments to Canada.

By J. P. C. Gauthier, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

PARIS, September 15, 1950.—Economic conditions that prevailed in France during the latter part of 1949 continued to bear the same characteristics in the first eight months of the current calendar year. The end of the postwar transitory period was confirmed by a levelling-off of inflationary trends, a stabilization of the franc, a decline in the artificial prices for gold, and a high level of production. The wholesale price index increased from 2169 in January to 2282 in June, the advance during the last quarter being attributed to higher world prices for some raw materials. Retail prices declined, on the other hand, by 3·9 per cent during the six-month period, due largely to lower prices for agricultural products. The retail price index jumped 5·5 per cent in August, however.

The franc remained stable, and the black market margin almost disappeared, except for an increase in June, when the parallel market rate for the franc hovered between 375 and 380 to the dollar. As for gold, the Napoleon declined in value from 4,300 francs at the end of last December to 3,000 francs at the end of May, reflecting renewed confidence in the liquid franc currency.

Production under these circumstances was maintained at a stable level despite fears entertained at the beginning of this year that a recession was in the offing. Small and medium firms continued to be affected by the lack of working capital, and the textile and shoe manufacturing fields showed a definite decrease in activity. There was, however, a recovery in both the textile and shoe manufacturing fields in the latter part of the first half of 1950.

Wages Generally Increased

Since the government allowed a return to collective bargaining in January, 1950, wages have generally increased from 5 to 7 per cent. The government established a new minimum salary in August on a regional decreasing scale, starting from 16,800 francs a month to 12,400 francs. Increases in the minimum salary are by government decree, and are to be absorbed by industry without affecting prices. It is expected, however, that these wage increases will have an incidence on the costs of production.

While the average monthly production of all types of coal in 1949 was 105 of the 1938 basis, this index rose to 112 in January and receded to 109 in May. The average of 4·7 million tons a month reached in the first quarter of 1949 seems to be the ceiling of French coal production, in view of the fact that at that level a reduced production had to be resorted to in order to dispose of the surplus that had been accumulated.

The first half of 1950 was marked by a decrease in steel production, and the production of primary and secondary steel products, due to the strikes that affected this industry in the earlier part of this year and a levelling off in the home market demand for steel products. The present

level of production was only maintained through efforts of the industry to export steel products at almost all costs. About 45 per cent of the total French steel production was exported.

The production of aluminum ingots steadily increased from 5,604 tons in January to 7,444 tons in May. Zinc and lead production also increased over the average monthly production of 1949.

French Production of Non-ferrous Metals

	Monthly average 1948	Monthly average 1949	1950 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
				(Tons)			
Aluminum production:							
1st smelting	5,399	4,512	3,411	3,247	4,480	5,503	....
2nd smelting	2,101	1,703	2,193	1,787	1,807	....	....
Lead production:							
1st smelting	2,817	4,315	5,300	4,482	4,325	4,932	6,197
2nd smelting	729	952	2,240	1,350	1,532	....	....
Zinc production:							
1st smelting	4,670	5,060	6,131	5,456	5,896	6,087	6,014
2nd smelting	897	796	1,572	1,188	1,218	....	....
Copper production:							
Electrolytic copper	1,219	1,340	1,304	1,287	1,025	1,411	1,456
2nd smelting	343	410	510	677	742	....	....

The total production of electricity continued to increase during 1950, passing from an average monthly production in 1949 of 708 million kilowatts to an average monthly production of well over 1,000 million kilowatts in 1950.

French Industrial Production

	Monthly average 1949	1950 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
			(1938=100)			
Metal manufacturing	141	140	139	117	133	137
Glass	141	159	150	145	149	...
Rubber	126	137	133	123	135	133
Chemical industries	154	153	179	111	123	165
Tobacco and matches	128	150	153	159	147	...
Fats	64	59	62	...	...	...
Textile industry	101	108	111	108	116	...
Leather	67	72	70	64	...	...
Cardboard papers	100	112	111	127	...	...

In the first quarter of 1950 unemployment rose 33 per cent over 1949, when in December there were 46,400 unemployed in France, as compared with a peak in March of 61,600. In the months following the number of unemployed slightly receded.

During the first eight months of 1950, France's unfavourable trade balance with all countries improved over 1949, and a surplus of exports over imports appeared in July. However, exports were on the average 30 per cent below imports for the eight-month period.

Trade With OEEC Countries Liberalized

At the beginning of 1950, in accordance with the policy agreed to by members of the OEEC, France freed 50 per cent of the imports from OEEC member countries, on the basis of imports in 1948, and 50 per cent of all agricultural products, raw materials and manufactured products. Under that policy, import licences were dispensed with, but replaced by a "certificat d'importation", automatically delivered on request by importers. At the same time, the products affected by this policy of liberalization of trade were made liable to customs duty, which until that time had been suspended. The effect of this policy was to increase imports into France from OEEC member countries during the first months of 1950 by from

40 to 45 per cent as compared with the average level of imports from these countries during 1949. Exports, on the other hand, from France to member countries increased by 30 per cent.

As imports from OEEC countries only represent 36 per cent of the total imports, the real increase in imports from OEEC countries in relation to total foreign countries was only from 4 to 6 per cent.

The overall trade balance of France with OEEC countries is favourable in 1950, although it is 10 per cent below the average level of 1949.

French exports to Canada were still about one-third the imports from Canada.

	1950						
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
	(In billions of francs)						
Imports from Canada	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.7	0.5
Exports to Canada	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4

Imports from Canada Declined

There is a noticeable decrease in Canadian exports to France, due mainly to a scarcer availability of ERP dollars. It is assumed under present circumstances, that Canadian exports to France will still fall much below their present level, and that they will in the end remain a function of the ERP dollar availability or else in function of the level of French exports to Canada.

In this connection, there is a very live interest in French administrative circles in the necessity for increasing exports to Canada. French authorities have examined the possibilities of exporting certain colonial products to Canada.

Apart from the attention that was devoted to the study of the export possibilities of colonial products, some attention was given by the French officials and their representatives in Canada to other French products, such as phosphates, from Morocco; steel products, window glass and chemicals.

Measures Being Considered to Increase Exports to Canada

The French authorities are also considering measures which will have an immediate and long-range effect on their exports to Canada.

The Franco-American Trade Committee, whose object is to group French businessmen and interest them in the Canadian and United States markets has been created. Their office is located at the Comité National du Patronat Français, 31 rue Pierre ler de Serbie, Paris. Bertrand Homey in the French government's representative on this committee.

The French Government has also instituted an export service, which guarantees the French exporter against a great part of the risk involved by the expense of introducing a new product on the United States and Canadian market.

The French Government is also considering certain exemptions of "Charges Sociales", from which the exporters to the United States and Canadian markets will benefit. This is expected to reduce export costs by from 15 to 20 per cent in some cases, and would be a measure for which a justification could be found by the fact that these social charges, although not called taxes, directly affect production costs of manufacturers.

In this respect, it is claimed that United Kingdom exporters and producers are not affected by social charges in the same way as the French producers, as the United Kingdom Government discharges its social security program through taxes which do not enter into production costs. These exemption measures are not yet in effect and the level of exemption still has to be settled.

Canadians Leaving Country Need Travel Permits for Over One Hundred Dollars

Foreign Exchange Control Board lists currency regulations governing business, educational, border and other travel by residents of Canada.

CANADIAN residents are required to have a Form H travel permit, obtainable from a bank or other agent of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, to take out of Canada more than $50 in United States and other foreign currencies, and more than a total of $100 in both Canadian and foreign currencies.

Applications by Canadian residents for United States dollars to meet bona fide travel expenditures in non-sterling area countries may be approved by banks or other agents of the Board in the following cases:

(*a*) Business travel—Up to $500 in United States funds per applicant per trip, where the applicant's employer certifies that the proposed trip is to be taken solely in his business interests.

(*b*) Education travel—Up to an equivalent of $2,000 in Canadian funds per year for attendance during a full academic year at a university, college or boarding school in the United States.

(*c*) Border travel—Up to $50 in United States funds in any calendar month for use on a trip to the United States, where the applicant will not be taking out of Canada more than a total of $100, of which not more than $50 is in United States funds.

(*d*) Travel for any other purpose—Up to a total of $500 in United States funds per applicant during the calendar year.

Applications for amounts larger than those specified above may be referred to the Board by the bank or other agent to which they are made and are normally approved for bona fide travel expenditures in any reasonable amounts, having regard to the duration of the proposed journeys.

A Canadian resident may not use United States dollars to meet travel and personal expenditures in sterling area countries. Banks or other agents of the Board may approve permits for such expenditures in Canadian dollars or sterling up to an amount of $1,000 for each one month's stay in such countries for a maximum period of six months. Applications for larger amounts may be referred to the Board, and are normally approved for any reasonable amounts.

Travel Permits Surrendered to Customs Officers

Where an application for a Form H travel permit is approved, one copy of the form is handed to the traveller. The permit specifies the amount of Canadian and United States and other foreign currencies which the traveller is authorized to take out of Canada on the trip described in the permit. The permit is to be surrendered by the traveller to a customs officer at the time of leaving Canada, unless the traveller is re-entering Canada temporarily in the course of his journey, in which case it should only be surrendered upon his last departure.

Every Form H travel permit expires two weeks from the date on which it is approved and may not be used by the traveller for departure after that time. If a traveller does not leave before the expiry date, the permit should be surrendered to his bank and the United States and other foreign currencies returned to the bank in exchange for Canadian dollars.

It is a condition of every Form H travel permit that:

(*a*) No expenditures are to be made outside Canada in connection with the journey except to meet reasonable travelling and personal expenses of the traveller for a temporary stay outside Canada, including ordinary tourist purchases which are eligible for importation into Canada;

(*b*) Any Canadian or foreign currency or travellers' cheques remaining in the traveller's possession at the end of the journey are to be brought back to Canada on his return and, in the case of foreign currency and travellers' cheques, exchanged for Canadian dollars with his bank;

(*c*) No debts or obligations are to be incurred to any non-resident of Canada for purposes incidental to the journey except those which are to be paid with the funds covered by the permit or obtained by the traveller from his bank for the purpose.

Under the Foreign Exchange Control Act, United States or other foreign currencies improperly in the possession of a Canadian resident or Canadian or foreign currencies which he attempts to take out of Canada without the necessary permit, are subject to seizure and forfeiture. In addition, the penalty on conviction for these offences may be a fine of up to double the amount involved and imprisonment for up to 12 months.

Canadian Stocks of Raw and Refined Sugar Lower

Refinery stocks of raw and refined sugar were lower at the end of July than at the same time a year earlier. Raw sugar stocks fell from 128,967,066 pounds last year to 98,920,088, and refined sugar from 155,040,901 to 79,647,724 pounds.

Receipts of raw sugar rose in July to 126,899,353 pounds from 105,653,160 a year ago, while the meltings and sales moved up from 100,223,652 pounds to 126,979,484. The amount of refined sugar manufactured during the month advanced from 94,418,106 pounds to 115,631,645, and the sales totalled 218,518,988 pounds as compared with 140,925,708.

Receipts of raw sugar during the first seven months of this year amounted to 631,987,852 pounds compared with 671,267,552 in the similar period of 1949, and the meltings and sales aggregated 686,976,091 pounds against 680,560,761. Refined sugar manufactured during the seven-month period amounted to 657,543,443 pounds against 652,605,974, and the sales totalled 822,266,752 pounds compared with 719,797,537.

Lower Production of Fox and Mink Pelts Expected This Year

Fur farm production of pelts of standard silver and new type foxes in the 1950-51 season will be 37·5 per cent lower than last year, and the production of standard and mutation mink will be down about one per cent, according to estimates released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The estimates are based on a sample return from fox and mink farms.

The number of foxes which will be pelted on fur farms is estimated at 52,000 as compared with 79,900 in 1949-50, and standard and mutation mink at 515,500 as compared with 521,700. The estimates also show a decline of 30·3 per cent in the number of adult foxes on farms at the beginning of this year as compared with last, and a decline of 4·5 per cent in adult mink. The estimated number of fox pups raised in 1950 is 35·7 per cent less than last year, but the number of mink kits increased 3·3 per cent.

Trade Notes from Brazil

Brazil Shipping Parana Pinewood to Australia

Rio de Janeiro, September 1, 1950.—(FTS)—Brazil has exported one million pounds' worth of Parana pinewood to Australia so far this year and is expected to sell another two million pounds' worth before the end of 1950.

Arsenic Produced by Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, September 1, 1950.—(FTS)—Brazilian production of arsenic for the first quarter of 1950 reached a total of 232 tons, valued at Cr.$1,276,909. In 1949, the total production of arsenic was 958 tons, valued at Cr.$4,644,910.

Brazil is Second Largest Producer of Hybrid Corn Seed

São Paulo, September 12, 1950.—(FTS)—The director of the São Paulo State Institute of Agronomy is reported in the local press as stating that the State of São Paulo now is the second most important centre in the world for the production of hybrid corn on a large scale. It is expected that between 70,000 and 80,000 sacks of hybrid corn seed, originating from the co-operative fields of the State Department of Agriculture, will be placed on sale during the present harvest. In addition to the hybrid corn originating from official sources, much work in this connection is being carried out by the International Basic Economy Corporation, a Rockefeller Foundation group, which is operating in the states of Parana, Rio Grande do Sul and Minas Gerais, as well as in São Paulo.

Brazilian Output of Eucalyptus Oil Increased

São Paulo, September 12, 1950.—(FTS)—Information published recently by the Ministry of Agriculture shows that production of eucalyptus oil in the state of São Paulo in 1949 amounted to 16,320 kilos valued at 475,258 cruzeiros. This represents a considerable increase over 1948 when 3,335 kilos worth 130,865 cruzeiros were produced. At the present time, São Paulo is the only state in Brazil producing eucalyptus oil. In 1947, 510 kilos were produced in the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

Master City Plan to be Prepared for São Paulo

São Paulo, September 12, 1950.—(FTS)—A contract for a master city plan was signed recently by the city of São Paulo and the International Basic Economy Corporation, one of the Rockefeller Foundation group. Under the terms of the contract, the International Basic Economy Corporation is to provide a detailed report covering the general planning of public works in the city of São Paulo. Recommendations or plans are required on the following topics: General plan and zoning, traffic, collective transportation, parks and playgrounds, rectification of the Tiete river and the use of marginal lands, sanitary engineering, recommendations of a financial nature to cover the execution of public works and services, and problems and technical aspects related to the plan in question.

The report is to be completed by next January. Already a group of traffic specialists headed by Col. Sidney H. Bingham, President of the New York Transport Commission, has visited São Paulo and made first hand investigations. The report of this group is expected by mid-October.

Development of the Belgian Congo To Stabilize Internal Economy

Increased domestic production of many consumer goods would reduce dependence on foreign countries as markets and sources of supply—Criticism of Ten-Year Plan discussed.

By L. H. Ausman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

LEOPOLDVILLE, August 9, 1950.—Industrialization in the Belgian Congo and the Ten-Year Plan for the development of this country were discussed recently by the Governor-General at the opening session of the "Conseil du Gouvernement", which meets once a year for consultation. It has become broadly representative, including governors of the provinces, administrators and other government officials, representatives of chambers of commerce, employers, employees, colonists, natives and a group without any specific affiliation, known as "notables".

Only through an increase in the domestic production of many consumer goods could the internal economy of the Belgian Congo be stabilized, and rendered less subject to the effects of world conditions, the Governor-General declared. The colony had been entirely dependent on foreign markets for the disposal of its raw materials, and on foreign sources of supply for its ordinary requirements. This dependence could not be eliminated, but it could be reduced. Eleven factors should be taken into consideration in the creation of a sound industrial policy, as follows:

(*a*) New industries should be useful for the Belgian Congo, and economically located with relation to raw materials, market and transportation facilities.

(*b*) Machinery and equipment should be suitable and adequate. Second-hand machinery would only result in an ultimate loss.

(*c*) Mechanization was essential, due to the shortage of native labour, and its dispersal over an area 80 times that of Belgium.

(*d*) Quality of production and the appearance of an article should be good, if competition from abroad was to be met.

(*e*) Infant industries should receive tariff protection. Until recently, the tariff in the Belgian Congo served essentially for the production of revenue. It should be more flexible.

(*f*) Taxation concessions should be made to new industries.

(*g*) Raw materials essential for domestic industries, and not produced locally, should be exempt from duty. In some cases, the raw materials are presently dutiable at a rate higher than the finished product.

(*g*) Finished products should be exempt from export tax, as long as the market in the Belgian Congo was unable to absorb the entire production. It might be desirable to produce for export, in order to maintain a volume of production necessary to keep prices competitive. Any surplus should not be subject to export taxes which, in effect, are designed for the production of revenue from the natural resources of this colony.

(*h*) A review of railway rates was necessary, so as to establish equilibrium in all parts of the country, and to eliminate certain inconsistencies that had developed over more than twenty-five years. (This is now being done, and an office of the Transport Co-ordination Committee, formerly in Belgium, has recently been opened in Leopoldville.)

(*i*) The social policy, including wages for workers, must stimulate productivity and provide stability. The newly created wealth should in part find its way to the workers, and this in turn would increase their purchasing power to the benefit of the new industries and the trading firms, as well as raising the standard of living.

(*j*) The government reserved the right, under Article 34 of the Havana Charter, to take steps to prevent dumping.

Industrialization of Backward Countries Beneficial

The Belgian Congo is now in a similar position to other newly industrialized countries, including Canada, and the mother country feared that a valuable market might be lost. In this connection, the Governor-General said: "It has been said that industrialization of new countries is damaging to former supplying countries. The experience of this century has proved that, on the contrary, as a result of their industrialization, backward countries become better customers of the whole world. If proof is necessary, one need only compare the purchases of the Belgian Congo during the past few years with those of earlier years, together with their multiplicity and diversity."

Belgian industrialists, especially those in the textile industry, have expressed grave concern over the loss of the colonial market, and last year was successful in reversing a decision of the Governor-General to place a protective duty on cotton blankets for natives, which are now being manufactured in Leopoldville on a fairly substantial scale.

Some criticism of the Ten-Year Plan had been expressed, as set forth in the following questions posed and answered by the Governor-General:

(*a*) Where would the millions of francs come from to finance the plan?

(*b*) Will the funds be used wisely?

Belgian Congo—Passenger and mail steamer, which operates on the Congo River, in the Chanic Shipyards at Leopoldville. The buckets of a dredge may be seen in the foreground.

Belgian Congo Information Service.

(*c*) How will man and the soil react to the substitution of the bulldozer and tractor for the wheelbarrow and hoe?

(*d*) Will the supply of materials and equipment keep pace with the new enterprises?

(*e*) Will official projects not compete with private enterprise?

(*f*) Will the resources of the colony grow in the same proportion to the new developments, and if not who will defray the cost?

It was explained that the plan was subject to considerable elasticity, and that it was not possible to state that the various projects would be completed in exactly ten years. Perhaps the term, "Ten-Year Plan," was a misnomer, but there was no cause to condemn its contents for lack of a better name.

The Governor-General pointed out that plans of other African colonies had encountered difficulties, due to a lack of qualified personnel and equipment, and to a shortage of funds. He then dealt with these two factors, as they applied to the Belgian Congo.

The recruitment of European personnel was not considered a serious problem, although one of the local newspapers does consider it so. One factor which must be taken into consideration is that, apart from the personnel recruited for the achievement of the plan, including especially technicians, the number of regular government officials and technicians will have to be greatly increased over the next ten years to administer adequately the newly developed economic and social services of the colony.

Shortage of Trained Labour Force Anticipated

With regard to African personnel, on the other hand, the matter is much more serious. During the greater part of the execution of the plan, there will be a shortage of labour. This may be one case of a delay in the execution of the plan, and it will be necessary to give priority in the early stages to the educational program, so as to create the necessary trained labour force. The protection of the native agricultural economy must be of paramount importance in any recruitment for industrial purposes.

The Governor-General stressed the essential importance of mechanization. Only by the use of labour-saving machinery will the realization of the plan be possible. This mechanization can also be applied to native agriculture to release more workers for industry. Better communications, the employment of women, and improved medical and educational facilities are other points mentioned.

On the financial side, the Governor-General made a distinction between capital and current expenditures. In the Belgian Congo, as opposed to French and British territories, the plan is to be financed by loans to be met out of the budget of the colony. Some of these funds will come from the Congo itself, particularly where private developments are carried out by plowing in profits. In the public domain, however, capital will have to be sought in Belgium and abroad. Indeed, a loan has already been raised in Switzerland.

The current expenditures are those which are of most concern to the Governor-General. Not only do those relating directly to the plan have to be met, but the budget must be enlarged to take care of the additional personnel necessary to carry on the life of the colony at the new accelerated pace. It is estimated that, for the budget of 1959, the additional burden of expenditure on account of the plan will amount to 65 per cent of the 1949 budget.

In concluding this part of his address, the Governor-General said: "We must hope that, when the increase in expenditures becomes important, the first realizations of the plan will already have produced their effect on the national revenue, and consequently on the proceeds of taxation."

Commercial Intelligence

Changes in exchange regulations in Commonwealth countries between March 15 and September 15, 1950, include the following:

Australia

Australia exempted all goods of United Kingdom origin, except tinplate, from import control, effective August 31. Goods originating in the sterling area other than the United Kingdom and in easy-currency countries, with the exception of a few items, may now be imported without a licence. Licensing of goods from Western Germany was freed on June 20 from the restrictions applying to hard-currency sources.

Bermuda

Bermuda abolished dollar import quotas for individual items of import early in June, while retaining import licensing. More dollars are expected to be available for imports.

Ceylon

Ceylon extended the open general licence for soft-currency imports on April 5 to the degree that restrictions on this trade have been practically eliminated.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong had its freedom to use sterling curtailed early in June, reducing the opportunities to transfer and convert pounds. Effective May 22, foreign exchange for trade with Japan was made freely available, and exporters to Japan were entitled to retain 100 per cent of exchange proceeds in place of the former 60 per cent.

India

India announced an import policy for the last half of 1950 which only slightly eased controls on dollar imports by the admission of some goods previously prohibited. This trade was liberalized on August 6 by the introduction of an open general licence for all suppliers covering certain essential materials and goods, principally metals and chemicals.

New Zealand

New Zealand announced alterations in her import control policy, extending through 1951, which do not ease restrictions on hard-currency goods but free an extensive list of goods from import control if derived from soft-currency sources.

Pakistan

Pakistan revised import controls, effective for the year beginning July 1, to extend the scope of open general licensing to many goods from soft-currency areas and provide licence-free entry of some chemical and machinery items from dollar sources.

Union of South Africa

South Africa made no basic changes in her import system, except to introduce a token import scheme applying to all goods, effective August 21, although certain arrangements were made to provide for continuity of imports, through advance licensing out of last half-year quotas, and the renewal of unused "universal" permits.

United Kingdom

Great Britain further relaxed controls on soft-currency imports by issuing a new schedule of goods admissible under open general licence after August 1.

Import and Exchange Regulations for Commonwealth Countries

The following summary of import and exchange regulations in Commonwealth countries has been prepared by the Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, for the information of businessmen interested in the territories concerned. Information listed below was effective on September 15, 1950, and is subject to change.

Country	Import Licence	Exchange Permit	Exchange Cover Provided by Import Licence	Basic Import Control System
ADEN	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior exchange permits.	Exchange assured.	Selective, especially beyond sterling area, and priority categories: related to domestic rationing.
AUSTRALIA	Prior licence for all imports.	Forward delivery exchange permitted.	Exchange assured.	Highly selective for hard-currency imports: all goods (except tinplate) of UK origin admitted licence free: most goods from soft-currency countries free of individual licensing.
BAHAMAS	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior exchange permits.	Exchange assured.	Selective, with quotas; preferential with open general licence covering most goods from U.K. and colonies; less restrictive than other B.W.I. to favour tourist trade needs.
BARBADOS	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior exchange permits.	Exchange assured.	Selective, with quotas; preferential with open general licence for most goods from U.K. and colonies.
BERMUDA	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior exchange permits.	Exchange assured.	Selective, with quotas; preferential with open general licence for most goods from U.K. and colonies; less restrictive than B.W.I. in consideration of tourist trade needs.
BRITISH GUIANA	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior exchange permits.	Exchange assured.	Selective, preferred treatment for highly essential goods, other permitted hard-currency imports on quota basis; open general licence extended to most imports from U.K. and colonies.
BRITISH HONDURAS	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior exchange permits.	Exchange assured.	Selective, with quotas; open general licence for most imports from U.K. and other soft-currency countries.

IMPORT AND EXCHANGE REGULATIONS FOR COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Continued

Country	Import Licence	Exchange Permit	Exchange Cover Provided by Import Licence	Basic Import Control System
CEYLON	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior exchange permits.	Exchange fairly well assured.	Selective, quotas for imports by commodity classes, soft-currency open general licence: government monopoly on some foodstuff imports: dollar imports confined to producer and capital goods.
CYPRUS	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior exchange permits.	Exchange assured.	Selective, commodity and supplying area quotas, any import licence subject to revocation or modification at any time: open general licence applies to most imports from U.K. and colonies.
FIJI	Prior licence required for all dollar imports.	Exchange authorization for all imports.	Exchange guaranteed under specific exchange authorization.	Selective, commodity quotas; most imports from U.K. and colonies on open general licence.
GAMBIA	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior exchange permits.	Exchange assured.	Selective, quotas; open general licence for most imports from U.K. and colonies.
GOLD COAST (Including Ashanti and Br. Togoland)	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior exchange permits.	Exchange assured.	Selective, quotas; open general licence for most imports from U.K. and colonies.
HONG KONG	Prior licence for all imports.	Prior authorization required to obtain official exchange.	Official exchange assured by prior permit: free market exchange generally required and freely obtainable.	Selective: only absolute essentials licensed against official exchange from dollar areas, generally hard-currency goods only licensed against free market exchange: U.S., sterling area and some Asian countries on open general licence for most goods: for Canada and others licences freely issued against free exchange.
INDIA	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior exchange permits.	Exchange fairly well assured.	Selective, narrow list of freely licensed goods from dollar sources, wider list from sterling sources, remaining goods by quota or administrative discretion subject to overall monetary ceiling, producers goods preferred treatment: open general licence covers a few hard-currency and several soft-currency imports.

IMPORT AND EXCHANGE REGULATIONS FOR COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Continued

Country	Import Licence	Exchange Permit	Exchange Cover Provided by Import Licence	Basic Import Control System
JAMAICA	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior exchange permits.	Exchange assured.	Selective, with quotas for essential commodity groups, open general licence for most goods from U.K. and colonies.
KENYA	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior exchange permits.	Exchange assured.	Selective: priority quota classes, sterling area and some European preference; and administrative discretion; open general licence applies widely to U.K., colonies and sterling Dominions.
LEEWARD ISLANDS	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior exchange permits.	Exchange assured.	Selective, import quotas, preferential with open general licence for most goods from U.K. and colonies.
MALAYA (Federation of)	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior exchange permits.	Exchange assured.	Imports from dollar and other hard-currency countries restricted to specified list of commodities, divided into those freely licensed, those licensed according to quotas based on prewar trade, and those licensed on merits of individual application: Open general licence for most imports from U.K. and colonies.
MALTA	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior exchange permits.	Exchange assured.	Selective, dollar imports restricted to absolute essentials not procurable in sterling area.
NEW ZEALAND	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior exchange permits.	Exchange assured.	Selective, dollar area imports limited to essentials not obtainable in sterling area, applications for licences considered on their merits; imports from soft-currency areas largely free of controls.
NIGERIA	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior exchange permits.	Exchange assured.	Selective, general import quotas; most imports from U.K. and colonies admitted under open general licence.
NORTHERN RHODESIA	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior exchange permits.	Exchange assured.	Selective, imports from dollar area limited to essentials, open general licence applies to most imports from British Empire sterling group; narrow open general licence for other imports.

IMPORT AND EXCHANGE REGULATIONS FOR COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Continued

Country	Import Licence	Exchange Permit	Exchange Cover Provided by Import Licence	Basic Import Control System
NYASALAND	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior exchange permits.	Exchange assured.	Selective, general import quotas; open general licence applies to most imports from U.K. and colonies.
PAKISTAN	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior permits.	Exchange fairly well assured.	Selective, restricted lists of permitted dollar, and other hard-currency imports, sterling and soft-currency country preference quotas and monetary ceilings apply to most categories from each currency area, preferred treatment for capital goods: open general licence for some dollar chemicals and machinery, and several soft-currency goods.
SINGAPORE	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior permits.	Exchange fairly well assured.	Imports from dollar and other hard-currency countries restricted to specified list of commodities, divided into those freely licensed, those licensed according to quotas based on prewar trade, and those licensed on merits of individual application: Open general licence for most imports from U.K. and colonies.
SIERRA LEONE	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior exchange permits.	Exchange assured.	Selective, general import quotas, sterling areas preference.
SOUTHERN RHODESIA	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior exchange permits.	Exchange assured.	Very selective against hard-currency countries: dollar import licences for essentials only and limited to dollar earnings plus domestic gold production; allocations made by quota for types of goods; sterling area preference.
SUDAN (Anglo-Egyptian)	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior exchange permits.	Exchange assured if import licence endorsed by exchange authorities.	Selective, especially against dollar imports: quota system based on past imports by country and exchange earnings basis for individual importer quotas: import licences granted only against offer from supplier: open general licence for most imports from sterling area.

IMPORT AND EXCHANGE REGULATIONS FOR COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Concluded

Country	Import Licence	Exchange Permit	Exchange Cover Provided by Import Licence	Basic Import Control System
TANGANYIKA	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior exchange permits.	Exchange assured.	Selective, quota classes, sterling area and some European preference; administrative discretion; open general licence applies to U.K., colonies and sterling Dominions.
TRINIDAD and TOBAGO	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior exchange permits.	Exchange assured.	Selective, import quotas, most goods from U.K. and colonies admitted under open general licence.
UGANDA	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior exchange permits.	Exchange assured.	Selective, quota classes, sterling area and some European preference; administrative discretion: open general licence applies widely to U.K., colonies and sterling Dominions.
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior permits.	Exchange assured by import licence.	Selective; non-essentials on prohibited list; more liberal policy for sterling area: 2 classes of import licence; Universal Permit, valid from any source, and Restricted Permit, valid only for soft-currency area, token import scheme allows small imports even of prohibited goods.
UNITED KINGDOM	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior exchange permits.	Exchange assured.	Selective, particularly for hard-currency imports, quota controls, government monopolies; token import system quotas related to individual prewar imports; open general licence for wide range of goods from most OEEC and other soft-currency countries, and for a limited list from all countries
WINDWARD ISLANDS	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior exchange permits.	Exchange assured.	Selective, import quotas; open general licence for most goods from U.K. and colonies.

Trade Notes From Japan

Japanese Firms to Establish Offices Overseas

Tokyo, September 19, 1950.—(FTS)—SCAP authorization has been given in principle to the establishment of branch offices or agencies of Japanese commercial firms in foreign countries. This permission is contingent upon prior approval being received from governments of the countries concerned. This move is designed to assist Japanese importers in the procurement of essential raw materials and to permit Japanese exporters to obtain first-hand information on overseas market requirements.

Japanese Exports Set Postwar Record in August

Tokyo, September 19, 1950.—(FTS)—Japan's export trade in August totalled 25,400,000,000 yen which is the highest figure since the end of the war. Imports in August amounted to 13,053,000,000 yen. Japanese textile exports in August were valued at 12,800,000,000 yen, accounting for 50 per cent of the total exports for the month and constitute an increase of 3,000,000,000 yen over the previous month. The export of cotton piecegoods in August amounted to 5,800,000,000 yen, a substantial rise over the figure for the previous month.

Japan and Formosa Sign Trade Agreement

Tokyo, September 19, 1950.—(FTS)—A trade agreement between Formosa and Japan was signed in Tokyo on September 6 following negotiations with representatives of the Republic of China, SCAP, and Japanese government officials. The agreement provides for total reciprocal trade of approximately $100 million in the period July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1951, between the two countries.

Japan will purchase sugar, rice, bananas, black tea, salt and miscellaneous agricultural and mineral products from Formosa under the agreement. Japan's exports to Formosa will be comprised of flour, vegetables, dairy products, salted fish, eggs, canned goods, beer, fertilizers, cotton textiles, rayon yarn, chemicals and dyestuffs, railway ties, machinery, tools and parts, locomotives, coaches, rails and bicycles.

Japan Renews Trade Agreement With Pakistan

Tokyo, September 19, 1950.—(FTS)—The Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry (M.I.T.I.) announced on September 14 that the existing trade agreement between Pakistan and Japan has been renewed. The agreement which covers the period October 1, 1950, to September 30, 1951, envisages total trade between the two countries valued at £69,000,000. This is a substantial increase over the total £20,000,000 for the previous year. The principal items making up Japan's export total of £34,000,000 will include cotton textiles, machinery and equipment, and miscellaneous goods, while Japan will import raw cotton, wheat, jute, salt, hides and leather. Negotiations for the renewal of the agreement have been carried on in Tokyo during the past two weeks by members of a Pakistan trade mission, SCAP, and Japanese government officials.

Canada Was the Principal Market For Fiji During the Past Year

Shipments consisted mainly of sugar totalling 1,456,056 cwts., valued at $7,941,472—Purchases from Canada increased from $492,000 in 1948 to $598,000 last year—Exports to Canada decreased from $8,275,000 in 1948 to $7,997,000 in 1949.

By C. M. Forsyth-Smith, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada in Wellington, New Zealand.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, August 11, 1950.—Fiji found in Canada her principal market during the past year, shipments during this period consisting mainly of raw sugar, of which 1,456,056 cwts., valued at $7,941,472, were purchased by Canada. The United Kingdom was the principal source of supply, followed by Australia, the United States, New Zealand and India; Canada being in sixth place.

Imports into Fiji from Canada increased during 1949 to $598,000 from $492,000 in 1948. On the other hand, exports to Canada decreased from a total of $8,275,000 in 1948 to $7,997,000 in 1949.

Principal Imports into Fiji from Canada

	1948	1949
Motor vehicle casings	$ 6,330	$ .....
Herrings, sea, canned	4,283	.....
Salmon, canned	4,157	.....
Sardines, little fish, canned	.....	3,933
Planks, boards, cedar	127,514	.....
Planks, boards, Douglas fir	184,841	322,496
Planks, boards, hemlock	22,381	.....
Bags of paper	1,105	.....
Automobiles, freight, new, ton or less	5,289	.....
Automobiles, freight, new, over 1 ton	34,225	.....
Automobiles, passenger, new, over $1,000	27,974	.....
Automobile parts	22,142	28,001
Packages	3,304	20
Boxes and cartons of paper	.....	17,463
Lamps and lanterns of metal	2,901	10,681
Coal, n.o.p.	.....	187,309

Principal Exports from Fiji to Canada

	1948	1949
Raw sugar	$7,926,386	$7,974,472
Copra	208,881	.....
Pineapple juice	5,096	7,605
Bananas	1,736	6,086
Coconuts	640	.....
Pineapples, in cans	31,882	40,915
Ginger, unground	.....	648

Fiji's total trade showed a slight increase during 1949 amounting to £13,834,843 as compared with £13,734,346 in 1948. Total export value was £6,843,866 as compared with £7,789,512 the previous year, a decline of £945,646. This was due mainly to the value of sugar being £1,059,882 less than in 1948, when both the value and quantity were higher than in any previous year, and a considerable decrease in exports of copra. Increases were recorded in the value of exports of all other items except biscuits.

Imports on the other hand increased in value by £1,046,143, from £5,944,834 in 1948 to £6,990,977 in 1949, the main increases being in

machinery, coal, kerosene, fish, motor cars, tea and meats, while there was a large decrease in the value of imports of cotton piece goods which were valued at £208,307 less than in 1949.

The adverse trade balance of £147,111 is the first adverse balance since the war and contrasts with last year's favourable balance of £1,844,678 which was an all-time record. The imports and exports of the colony for the past four years are as follows:—

	Imports	Exports
1946	£3,571,050	£3,604,172
1947	5,116,386	6,142,802
1948	5,994,834	7,789,512
1949	6,990,977	6,843,866

Trade of Fiji During 1949

	Imports	Exports	Total	Percentage of total trade
United Kingdom	£2,282,385	£1,734,022	£4,016,407	29.03
CANADA	330,172	1,985,576	2,315,748	16.74
Australia	2,135,702	111,681	2,247,383	16.25
New Zealand	497,293	1,469,149	1,966,442	14.23
India	386,960	253	387,213	2.79
Hong Kong	118,416	2,152	120,568	.87
Other parts of the Commonwealth	229,382	169,176	398,558	2.87
United States	567,968	1,138,026	1,705,994	12.33
Netherlands East Indies	187,699	1,000	188,699	1.37
Other foreign countries	217,180	81,524	298,704	2.16

The year 1949 in Fiji followed the postwar trend in that most sections of the economy continued to prosper. With the exception of copra and sugar which showed declines, exports of Fiji's products showed healthy increases although it is conceded that the postwar economic buoyancy has passed its peak.

Subsidies on imported sharps, flour and ghee, which increased substantially during 1947 and 1948, declined to £21,005 in 1949 from a high of £159,263 in 1948 due to the decreased prices of sharps and flour and the discontinuation of the subsidy on ghee. The estimated subsidy to be paid on sharps and ghee during 1950 is £150,000 but it is probable that this amount will not be spent in view of the anticipated decline in prices when the second year of the International Wheat Agreement begins.

Exports of Sugar and Copra Declined

The 1949 sugar harvest was roughly equivalent to that of 1948 which was in the vicinity of 980,000 tons but exports during the year declined by about 38,000 tons. Copra production declined considerably due to a hurricane in 1948 and as a result exports declined from 21,352 tons in 1948 to 13,922 tons in 1949. Gold production showed a substantial increase from 93,023 ounces in 1948 to 104,006 ounces in 1949 while exports of silver declined from 40,222 ounces in 1948 to 32,481 ounces in 1949. Exports of bananas increased from 289,372 bunches to 332,358 bunches in 1949 and increased in value from £94,996 to £119,029, while the value of canned pineapple doubled during 1949 over the previous year to reach a record figure of £62,000.

Government Revenue and Expenditure of Fiji

	Revenue	Expenditure
1947	£2,728,270	£2,329,232
1948	2,888,006	2,475,153
1949	2,961,108	2,781,182

Complete figures are not available for 1949, but estimated revenue figures are £2,961,108 and expenditure £2,781,182, giving a surplus of £179,962. The estimated revenue figure for 1950 is £3,754,132 and expenditure £3,655,485, giving a surplus of £98,647.

Trade Notes From Spain

Spanish Paper Output Rising

Madrid, September 9, 1950.—(FTS)—Paper production in Spain, which had risen to over 13,000 tons per month up to 1947, has fallen back to about 9,000 tons in the last years. Now a revival is taking place and production and prices are rising.

Spain is Important Source of Resin and Turpentine

Madrid, September 9, 1950.—(FTS)—An official American survey, quoted by the Spanish press, lists Spain and Portugal among the most important sources of resin and turpentine. Although the United States will probably remain the principal exporting country, there are good market possibilities for Spanish and Portuguese production.

Spanish Roads in Bad Condition

Madrid, September 9, 1950.—(FTS)—The Spanish publication *El Economista* states that 30,000 kilometres of road in Spain carrying motor transport are in bad condition. A total of 15,000 kilometres are middling, while only 25,000 are good.

Spanish Orange Exports Increased

Madrid, September 9, 1950.—(FTS)—Between November, 1949, and May last, 400,000 tons of oranges were exported, against 366,000 tons between the same dates in the previous season. The value, however, declined to 140 million gold pesetas against 191 million in the preceding season.

Train Travel in Spain Becoming More Expensive

Madrid, September 9, 1950.—(FTS)—A Spanish publication states that train travel is more expensive, uncomfortable and even riskier every day in Spain and the increased freights have resulted in a growing diversion of the transport of goods in favour of road carriers. It is hoped that when American financial aid eventuates, it will help to put the railways on a better footing; otherwise, freight rates will have to be raised again.

Spanish Trade Mission to Visit Australia, India and Pakistan

Madrid, September 9, 1950.—(FTS)—Press reports state that a Spanish mission has left for Australia, India and Pakistan to study the possibilities of increasing trade between those countries and Spain.
in Gomera.

Spain to Purchase Railway Equipment

Madrid, September 9, 1950.—(FTS)—During a recent interview, the President of R.E.N.F.E. (State Railways) stated that part of the United States loan to Spain would be used for railway material for the electrification of the Algeciras-Hendaye line.

More Tourists Visit Spain This Year

Madrid, September 1, 1950.—(FTS)—According to press reports, 500,000 tourists came to Spain during the first six months of this year, as compared with 300,000 in the same period last year.

Spain Imports Fish From Denmark and Sweden

Madrid, August 7, 1950.—(FTS)—Spain imported 9,956 tons of bacalao from Danish and Norwegian sources during the first half of this year.

Fertilizer Demand in Spain

Madrid, July 22, 1950.—(FTS)—The minimum fertilizer demand per year in Spain is 140,000 tons of nitrates, 325,000 tons of phosphates and 130,000 tons of anhydrous potash.

Spain Will Supply Bananas to Britain

Madrid, August 7, 1950.—(FTS)—A contract has been concluded between the Spanish Fruit Syndicate and the British Ministry of Food for the supply of 10,000 tons of bananas with the option to increase it to 12,000 tons.

Control on Chickpeas Lifted

Madrid, August 7, 1950.—(FTS)—Chickpeas have been decontrolled by an order in the Official Gazette of July 22, and it is said that beans will also be decontrolled as from August 15.

Spain Purchases Timber from Spanish Guinea

Madrid, September 1, 1950.—(FTS)—Spain imported 68,000 tons of timber in 1949 from Spanish Guinea, practically all okume, used by Spanish cabinet-makers who lack stronger and finer woods.

Spain Decontrols Prices for Certain Products

Madrid, September 1, 1950.—(FTS)—The Spanish Government has decreed freedom of prices for products sold in coffee houses and bars, also for à-la-carte meals in restaurants and hotels.

Spanish Rice Crop Estimated

Madrid, September 1, 1950.—(FTS)—Private sources estimate Spain's rice crop for this year at from 350,000 to 400,000 tons.

Spanish Textile Exports Expected to Equal That for 1949

Madrid, September 1, 1950.—(FTS)—Well informed circles state that Spanish textile export figures for this year may equal those of 1949, which were approximately 200 million pesetas. Spanish textiles sell well in Scandinavia and the Middle East, in spite of competition from British, American, Japanese and Belgian textiles.

New Spanish Company Producing Chemicals

Madrid, September 1, 1950.—(FTS)—The Spanish company, *Electrolitica Española de Derio,* of Bilbao, finished the installation of machinery in July, 1949, and has at present a daily production capacity of 500 tons of caustic soda, 2·5 tons of liquid chlorine, 8 tons of calcium chloride and 100 kilos of chloroform.

South African Imports Increase and Exports Decrease in Second Quarter

Purchases rise from £58 million in first quarter of 1950 to around £70 million in the second quarter—Shipments declined in the same period from £51 million to £42 million, due mainly to seasonal decline in wool exports—Trade deficit increased.

By C. B. Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

CAPE TOWN, September 22, 1950.—South African imports increased from a value of £58 million in the first quarter of 1950 to around £70 million in the second quarter. Exports, on the other hand, declined from a value of £51 million in the first quarter to approximately £42 million in the second quarter of the current calendar year, due mainly to the seasonal decline in wool shipments.

After adjusting these figures to exclude ships' stores and gold products, and to take account of South West Africa, it is noted that the trade deficit climbed from £13 million in the first quarter to about £30 million in the second quarter of 1950. This increase in the trade deficit changed the country's net balance on current account (including gold and gold products) from a favourable one of about £9 million in the first quarter to an unfavourable balance of about £4 million in the second quarter.

On capital account, the Union continued to enjoy a favourable balance during the second quarter of 1950. The net inflow of capital, including trade credits as well as omissions and errors, amounted to about £16 million compared with about £26 million in the first quarter of the year, the latter including the amount of about £13 million received by the government in the form of the sterling and Swiss loans and dollar credits.

Sterling and Gold Holdings Increased

The Union's combined gold and exchange holdings, which had risen by about £35 million during the first quarter of 1950, increased by about £12 million during the second quarter.

During July and August, 1950, there was a reversal of the strong upward movement in the Reserve Bank's combined gold and exchange holdings since the devaluation of the South African pound. The amount fell from £153,200,000 at the end of June to £144,600,000 at the end of July, and £141,500,000 at the end of August. The decline of £11,700,000 over the two months was the net result of a decline of £17,100,000 in the bank's sterling holdings, and an increase of £5,400,000 in its gold and hard-currency reserves.

The unfavourable balance of payments reflected in these figures is to be associated principally with large sales of exchange for the purpose of dividend payments, and with heavy payments for merchandise imports under "universal" permits which expired on June 30, and under "restricted" permits issued for the first six months of the year, but subsequently extended to expire on September 30. The figures also reflect the continued decline in the inflow of British capital owing partly to uncertain world conditions.

The quantity of money in circulation in the Union, which had risen from £372,300,000 at the end of 1949 to £393,700,000 at the end of March, 1950, increased further to £411,300,000 at the end of June. This was mainly due to the Union's favourable balance of payments during this period. During July, 1950, with the balance of payments taking an unfavourable turn, the money supply was reduced by £10,500,000 to stand at £400,800,000 at the end of that month.

New Law Will Enable German Insurance Companies to Expand Their Facilities

Existing military legislation of this character in three occupation zones harmonized—Operations of German insurance companies abroad further liberalized—Re-insurance agreements may be concluded with foreign companies.

BONN, September 14, 1950.—(FTS)—German insurance companies will be enabled to expand their present facilities and services under new legislation enacted by the Allied High Commission on September 13, 1950, and entitled "Operations Abroad of German Insurance Companies". It will also harmonize existing military government legislation of this character in the three occupation zones.

Previous legislation, which restricted the operation of German insurance companies to Germany and to German currency, was modified by the United States and United Kingdom authorities on April 5, 1949, and by the French authorities on April 1, 1949, lifting restrictions to the extent that German insurance companies were permitted to cover risks connected with export and import transactions in any currency.

The new law represents a further liberalization of the controls over the operations of German insurance companies abroad. German insurance companies are now allowed to cover in any currency any risks associated with the transport of exports from or imports into the Federal Republic or the western sectors of Berlin, risks connected with transport of property when part of the transport is through these areas, risks involved in the fulfilment abroad of contracts for installation, repair and similar work which involve exports from the Federal Republic and the western sectors of Berlin, and risks associated with the transport of property into Germany under contracts for work, including risks in the course of such work.

Moreover, German insurance and re-insurance companies are authorized to conclude, in any currency, re-insurance agreements with foreign companies. They may maintain in force insurance and re-insurance policies covering residents of the Federal Republic or the western sectors of Berlin who are temporarily outside these areas and any risks associated with property abroad owned by Germans. Agency arrangements with persons outside the Federal Republic and the western sectors of Berlin may be made when such arrangements are necessary to transact the types of business mentioned.

New Zealand Seeks Higher Prices for Butter and Cheese

Wellington, September 25, 1950.—(FTS)—New Zealand has accepted the same prices for butter and cheese as were paid last year. She has insisted, however, on her right to sell a larger percentage of butter and a greater tonnage of cheese to countries other than Great Britain, in order that she may take advantage of the higher prices obtainable, and to compensate for losses incurred through the sale of these products to the United Kingdom at such low prices. New Zealand based her arguments for an increase in prices on the fact that the costs of production were higher, that Great Britain was paying higher prices for butter and cheese from other sources of supply, effects of sterling devaluation, and the fact that it was necessary to pay higher prices for imports from Great Britain. The New Zealand Dairy Products Board is selling cheese in Canada, the United States, Germany and France, and expects to realize substantially more from these sales than if it were shipped to the United Kingdom.

Industrial Inquiries

Firms in foreign countries consider Canada as a possible market for their products, some of which may be manufactured here for domestic consumption and for export. The following inquiries have been received by the Industrial Development Division, Foreign Trade Service, which is in a position to furnish information concerning the company concerned and its products. In submitting requests for further details, the file number should be quoted.

Sealing Compound—A British firm which produces a bitumastic concrete joining material for use in building concrete highways, airports, desires to contact a Canadian manufacturer with the object of having this material produced and distributed in Canada. (File: 5-1571.)

Wall Covering—A Swiss firm which produces a new process for the decorative coatings of walls and ceilings desires to have this process used in Canada under licence or royalty arrangements. (File: 5-2002.)

Portable Lighting System—A manufacturer in the United States produces portable lighting systems for use in sporting and other events, where night lighting systems are not installed. They are particularly adaptable for events held at night such as, baseball, football, open-air hockey, carnivals, track meets, etc. He desires to have these units manufactured in Canada. (File: 5-1729.)

Boiler Baffle System—A British firm, which produces heat conservation apparatus for use in boilers and heating plants, desires to contact a Canadian manufacturer with the object of having their baffle system produced and distributed in Canada, under licence or royalty arrangement. (File: 5-2023.)

Chemical Flame Thrower—A New Zealand manufacturer is now producing and distributing in that country a chemical flame thrower combine and high pressure spraying machine, which he now offers to the Canadian trade. This unit is portable and is designed for the elimination of wood-borer, foot-rot among stock, ticks; also for spraying pig sties, hen houses, cattle barns for the extermination of pleurisy, tuberculosis, cholera, lice among stock; also for orchard spraying, grass grub, caterpillar, moss and all insects among fruit trees. This unit is portable, being carried on the back like an army flame thrower. (File: 5-1865.)

Garbage Disposal Trucks—An Italian firm, which manufactures various types of garbage disposal trucks, street cleaners, etc., desires to have their patented garbage truck produced and distributed in Canada, under licence or royalty arrangements. (File: 5-1972.)

British Guiana Seeks ECA Aid to Develop Rice Industry

Port-of-Spain, August 10, 1950.—(FTS)—The British Government is supporting an application from British Guiana for assistance through the Economic Co-operation Administration in the expansion and development of that colony's rice industry. The Financial Secretary also announced the projection of a $10 million corporation involving the erection of central rice mills on the Corentyne and at Anna Regina and the establishment of a mechanized farm at Essequibo. The Colonial Development Corporation is expected to provide some $6 million toward share capital, while the balance of $4 million would come from public funds. The assistance, if approved, would cover the cost of all machinery and equipment for the two central rice mills amounting to approximately $1 million in United States currency. The Secretary of State for the colonies has recently reviewed the possibilities for expansion of rice production in colonial territories and has reached the conclusion that opportunities for such expansion are nowhere greater than in British Guiana.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts in foreign lands to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of the commercial community. They are in a position to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the areas concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade.
Calgary—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Guelph—Board of Trade.
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce.
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Port Arthur—Chamber of Commerce.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce.
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Welland—Board of Trade.
Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

R. W. Blake, who has been appointed Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural Specialist), in Melbourne, Australia, is making a tour of this country prior to proceeding to his new post.

Toronto—October 16-19.
Guelph—October 20.
Brantford—October 21.
Ottawa—October 23-28.

Theodore J. Monty, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Athens, Greece, since October, 1946, has returned home on leave, and commenced a tour of Canada in Montreal on August 28. His territory includes Israel.

Hamilton—October 16-17.
St. Catharines, Welland—October 18.
Kitchener—October 19.
Windsor—October 20.
Port Arthur—October 23.
Winnipeg—October 25.
Vancouver—October 30-November 2.
Ottawa—November 7-18.

K. F. Noble, who has been Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Hong Kong since February, 1947, is making a tour of Canada before proceeding to his new post in Cape Town, South Africa, as Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

Vancouver—October 15-25.
Calgary—October 26.
Edmonton—October 27-28.
Toronto—October 31-November 9.
Windsor—November 13-14.
London—November 15.
Brantford—November 16.
Kitchener—November 17-18.
Hamilton—November 20-21.
St. Catharines—November 22.
Toronto—November 23-25.
Ottawa—November 27-December 4.
Montreal—December 5-16.
Ottawa—December 18-20.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Importation of Horsemeat Into Belgium Prohibited

Brussels, September 15, 1950.—(FTS)—The importation into Belgium of live horses for slaughter and horsemeat, except in frozen form, is prohibited. With the progress of mechanization in agriculture, Belgium has suffered a considerable loss of markets for her Belgian draft horses. As a result, some farmers are now raising these for slaughter purposes. Several months ago, Belgian horses for slaughter were selling for from 10 to 12 francs per kilogram live weight (10 cents to 12 cents a pound).

Jamaica Increases Certain Duties

Kingston, September 19, 1950.—(FTS)—Under an Order of the Governor in Council dated September 18, the undernoted surtaxes have been added to the present customs tariff rates on import of the following articles into Jamaica:

	Surtax
Boots and shoes, all kinds, of a value of 35/- and above, per pair	20% ad val.
Gramaphones	10% ad val.
Jewellery, other than watches	25% ad val.
Motor cars—as defined in Cap. 310, Section 8(1) (c)	5% ad val.
Piece-goods of a value not exceeding 1/6 per lineal yard	1d per yard
exceeding 1/6 and not exceeding 3/- per lineal yard	2d per yard
exceeding 3/- and not exceeding 10/- per lineal yard	4d per yard
exceeding 10/- per lineal yard	1/- per yard
Radios	10% ad val.
Watches of a value not exceeding £3	10% ad val.
exceeding £3	20% ad val.
Wines, sparkling	20% ad val.

Spanish Export Licence Necessary for Olive Oil Shipments

Madrid, September 28, 1950.—(FTS)—Canadian buyers of Spanish olive oil should bear in mind that the Spanish authorities will not take into consideration any application for an export licence unless the corresponding letter of credit has been opened beforehand, nor will they consider a transaction closed until the export licence is issued. Accordingly, Spanish olive oil exporters have been instructed to notify buyers that price and other conditions of sale are not firm until the export licence is issued.

In regard to goods other than olive oil the letter of credit is usually opened after the export licence is granted. Credit terms of short duration may be granted by Spanish exporters provided permission is obtained from the authorities. No long-term credits are allowed at the present time.

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.
Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—C. S. Bissett, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

Buenos Aires — W. B. McCullough, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

Sydney — C. M. Croft, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. Fraser, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—W. Gibson-Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. Macdonald, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer. Territory includes Luxembourg.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—D. W. Jackson, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

Sao Paulo—C. J. Van Tighem, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

Santiago—M. R. M. Dale, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

China

Shanghai—Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogota—H. W. Richardson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail; Apartado Aereo 3562. Territory includes Ecuador.

Cuba

Havana—A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

France

Paris—J. P. Manion, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris — J. H. Tremblay, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

Germany

Frankfurt am Main—W. Jones, Acting Canadian Commercial Representative, Canadian Consulate, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

Greece

Athens—T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—J. C. Depocas, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 20, 4th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Continued*

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—T. R. G. Fletcher, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes French ndo-China and South China.

India

New Delhi—Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—R. F. Renwick, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Italy

Rome—R. G. C. Smith, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

Jamaica

Kingston — M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225. Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Japan

Tokyo — J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building. Territory includes Korea.

Mexico

Mexico City—Acting Commercial Secrtary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—A. P. Bissonnet, Acting Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, the Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

Peru

Lima—R. E. Gravel, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

Philippines

Manila—F. H. Palmer, Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. Glass, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores and Madeira.

Singapore

Singapore—R. K. Thomson, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-5, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

South Africa

Johannesburg—Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Cape Town—C. B. Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683. Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Concluded*

Spain

Madrid—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117. Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco and Tangiers.

Sweden

Stockholm—B. J. BACHAND, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042. Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95. Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125. Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

Turkey

Istanbul—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

United Kingdom

London—A. E. BRYAN, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—R. P. BOWER, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. Territory includes the South of England. East Anglia and British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria). *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—W. B. GORNALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Cantracom, London.*

London—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Timcom, London.*

Liverpool—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street. Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

Glasgow—J. L. MUTTER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street. Territory covers Scotland and Iceland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Belfast—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square. Territory covers Northern Ireland.

United States

Washington—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—M. T. STEWART, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

New York City—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries Specialist), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate, 620 Fifth Avenue.

Boston—Acting Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

Detroit—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Chicago—D. S. COLE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

San Francisco—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street Territory includes Hawaii.

Venezuela

Caracas — Acting Canadian Consul-General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Peso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and convertd into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Oct. 3	Nominal Quotations Oct. 9
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2095	·2115
		Free	·2085	·0759	·0767
Austria	Schilling	Export	.....	·0490	·0495
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	2·3464	·3688
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0208	·0210
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0174	·0176
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·6111	·6169
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0569	·0575
Burma	Rupee	....	·3022	.....	.....
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·3022	·2200	·2221
Chile	Peso	Off.	·0233	·0175	·0176
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·5372	·5423
Costa Rica	Colon	....	·1800	·1886	·1904
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0475	1·0575
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	·0210	·0211
Denmark	Krone	....	·2084	·1516	·1531
Dominican Republic	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0475	1·0575
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0776	·0783
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	3·0079	3·0367
El Salvador	Colon	....	·4000	·4190	·4230
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	2·6424	2·6676
Finland	Markka	....	·0062	·0045	·0046
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	Off.	·0037	·0030	·0030
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0073	·0060	·0060
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0165	·0167
Germany	Deutsche Mark	....	·3000	·2494	·2518
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	1·0000	1·0475	1·0575
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2095	·2115
Honduras	Lempira	....	·5000	·5237	·5288
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2519	·1833	·1851
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·0643	·0649
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·2200	·2221
Iran	Rial	....	·0212	.....	.....
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	2·9330	2·9610
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9330	2·9610
Israel	Pound	....	3·0000	2·9330	2·9610
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0017	·0017
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9330	2·9610
Japan	Yen	....	·0028	.....	.....
Lebanon	Piastre	....	·4561	.....	.....
Mexico	Peso	....	·1157	·1212	·1224
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·2757	·2783
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5308	·5555	·5608
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0150	2·9330	2·9610
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2000	·2095	·2115
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·1467	·1481
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3166	·3197
Panama	Balboa	....	1·0000	1·0475	1·0575
Paraguay	Guarani	....	·3200	.....	.....
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·0681	·0687
Philippines	Peso	....	·4975	·5238	·5288
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·0400	·0366	·0370
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4702	·3422	·3454
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·0916	·0960	·0969
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2024	·2043
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2428	·2426
Thailand	Baht	....	·1000	.....	.....
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3724	·3760
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9330	2·9610
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9330	2·9610
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0475	1·0575
Uruguay	Peso	Controlled	·6583	·6895	·6961
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·3132	·3162
Yugoslavia	Dinar	....	·0200	.....	.....

* September 17, 1949.

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Canadian Furs

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 10 cents.

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*: Argentina, British West Indies and British Guiana, French North Africa, India, Iran, Mexico, New Zealand. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged
Canadian Toy Industry—Second Edition
European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy
Import Control of Capital Goods Under Emergency Act
Influence of Geography on Import Trade
Production of Sports Equipment in Canada

Discuss Your Problems with

Foreign Trade Service

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1950

Business and Civics Dept.,
The Chicago Public Library,
Chicago, 2, Ill.,
U.S.A.

W.F-80-